

0.4 mm. in length. There is a pair of caudal papillæ at 0.1 mm. from the tip. The vulva is situated at 16 mm. from the anterior end in a specimen 38.7 mm. long, thus dividing the body, roughly, in the proportion of 2:3. The vagina is long, narrow, and muscular, running posteriorly, with an irregular course, from the vulva. The long unpaired portion of the uterus and its two relatively short branches continue in a posterior direction, the latter parallel to each other. The ovarian tubes turn forward, still parallel, at a short distance behind their junction with the uterine branches (*i. e.*, at a point 3-6 mm. from the posterior end of the worm). They continue anteriorly to a point somewhat in front of the vulva, where they bend posteriorly again. The ovaries, just behind the vulva, form a close series of transverse loops ventrally to the intestine, and terminate at about 4 mm. behind the vulva. The eggs are oval, with thin shells, granulated externally and measuring about 0.075×0.047 mm. Their contents are unsegmented at the time of laying.

The following brief diagnosis will serve, for the present, for both the genus and the species:—

ANISAKINÆ: resembling *Contracæcum* in the structure of the alimentary canal, but differing from it in having no interlabia. Each lip with a pair of large conical teeth on its inner surface. A collar-like fold of cuticle surrounding the neck, and between this and the bases of the lips an area covered with small spines. Spicules equal, short, and slender. Vulva in anterior half of body. Parasitic in the alimentary canal of semiaquatic carnivorous land-mammals.

Type-material in the British Museum (Natural History).

XLV.—*A new Species of Membracidæ (Centrotinæ) from Uganda.* By W. E. CHINA, B.A.

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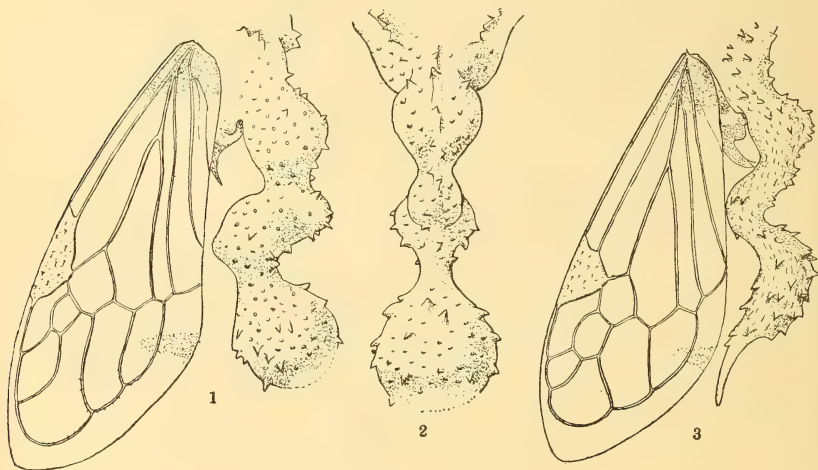
Genus HAMMA.

Buckton, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. (2) vol. ix. p. 330, pl. xxi. fig. 3 (1906); Distant, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vol. xvii. p. 157, fig. (1916).

Hamma mabirensis, sp. n.

Head shiny black, strongly punctate, ocelli about as far from one another as from the eyes. Pronotum shiny black, strongly punctate, with the metopidium somewhat tuberculate, the humeral angles more or less prominent and dentate

(but not horned), and a long, sinuate, inflated posterior process reaching to the apex of the abdomen; this process divided into three lobes by two constrictions, the posterior lobe being somewhat larger than the others, the central lobe more or less divided into a dorsal and a ventral lobe; the whole process shiny black, strongly punctate, with numerous spine-like tubercles, and provided dorsally with an obscure, rounded, impunctate, medial carina. The apex of the process is damaged in the type-specimen, but apparently does not end in a long spine as in *H. pattersoni*, Dist., and *H. nodosum*, Buckt. Scutellum recurved, widely excised at the apex, with the apical angles acute. Tegmen large, extending



Tegmen and lateral view of pronotal process of: 1. *H. mabirensis*, sp. n.; 3. *H. pattersoni*, Dist. 2. Dorsal view of pronotal process of *H. mabirensis*.

well beyond the pronotal process, hyaline, with the base dark brown, coriaceous, and punctate, and a small fuscous area on the anal angle extending into the third apical cell; veins yellowish punctate; on the mid-costal margin a large pale yellowish, raised, punctate stigma. Abdomen piceous, with the posterior margins of the segments pale. Posterior legs shiny black, except the posterior half of the tibiæ and the tarsi, which are pale yellow; other legs missing.

Another specimen has the tegmen, including the stigma, almost entirely dark fuscous with the exception of the apical third and two small patches, one near the base of the costal

margin, the other near the anal angle, which are hyaline. There being no other character by which this specimen can be distinguished from the type, it may be considered as a colour-variety.

Total length to tip of tegmen 4.5 mm., length of pronotal process 3 mm., length of tegmen 4 mm.

Two ♀ ♀ from Mabira, Uganda (*R. A. Dummer*).

This species is quite distinct from the two previously described.

Buckton's description of *H. nodosum* (Cameroons) is so bad that one must rely on his figure. This apparently differs from Distant's *H. pattersoni* (Gold Coast) only in the dark fuscous colour of the wings. It is therefore quite probable that Distant's species is merely a variety of *nodosum*, Buckt. The present species differs from *H. pattersoni* not only in the shape and puncturation of the pronotal process, but in the venation of the tegmen. In the former the first apical cell extends to the base of the second subapical cell, whereas in the latter it extends only halfway down the second subapical cell. The presence of a costal stigma seems to be characteristic of the genus.

Mr. Dummer writes that this is a very rare Homopteron which was secured by sweeping herbage for insects in the forest-paths of the Mabira, near Mulangi, 4000 feet, about 15 miles from the Ripon Falls to Nile commencement. He remarks on its similarity to some of the biting-ants of the district.

January 1923.

XLVI.—*An undescribed Fish from the Coal Measures of Lancashire.* By E. LEONARD GILL.

THE small fish here figured and described is one of the specimens (No. L 8585) in the remarkable collection of arthropod and other fossils gathered by the late Mr. W. A. Parker from clay-ironstone nodules in the Middle Coal Measures at Sparth, near Rochdale. With the rest of the Parker Collection it is preserved in the Manchester Museum, and I am indebted to the Keeper of the Museum, Dr. W. M. Tattersall*, for the opportunity of examining it.

Its remains occur in a nodule which has split almost

* Since appointed to the Chair of Zoology at Cardiff.